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In 4 Oz. Tins
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The China Mail

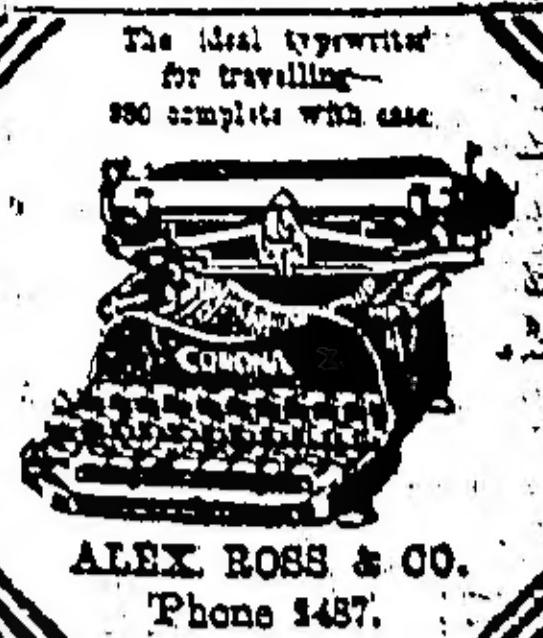
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August 20, 1919, Temperature 83.

Rainfall 2.23 inch.

Humidity 85.

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ALEX ROSS & CO.
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No. 17,546.

號十二年九月百九千零英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

日五廿七未己次年八國民中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

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Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen.
Splits 75 Cts. "

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3" to 15"
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3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers



DONNELLY & WHYTE. WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL No. 632.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

THE WORLD SUFFERING SHELL SHOCK.

[See earlier telegrams for beginning of this message.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Premier also emphasised exchange difficulties. The sovereign to-day was worth less than 17.6 in America, which was due to the fact that we were not paying for imports with exports. The only alternative to increased production was to quit the country. The Premier mentioned among the reasons for decreased production the difficulties of transition from a state of war, the lack of labour, also the fact that everybody's nerves were jaded and torn after the strain of war. Everybody was complaining of everybody else. Some complained of providence but these tendencies were world-wide and would pass. The world was suffering from shell-shock on a big scale.

SLACKERS.

One of the arguments in favour of reducing hours had been that it would not involve a reduction of output. The fact was there had been a reduction of output almost in mathematical proportion to the diminution of hours. The deliberate slowing down was not confined to the workers. There were evidences of it among employers and managers. He stigmatised as a dangerous fallacy the theory that the less you worked the more work there was for everybody. Deliberately to reduce the output meant all-round unemployment on a gigantic scale. (cheers) The absolute necessity of everybody pulling together must be brought home to the whole country in order to enable the people to shake off the fatal lethargy and slackness which was depressing production and imperilling the most vital interests of the nation.

Premier Takes "CHINA MAIL".

VIEW OF LABOUR.

[There is a part missing here.] But Labour said we realise the need for production and we don't believe in direct action. (cheers) But we are human and cannot work with a will unless the conditions are fairer and more satisfactory. We must, said the Premier, examine that attitude honestly and squarely, not in a spirit of resentment but in the spirit of justice and comradeship created by the war. He appealed to employers and workers to press their claims in that spirit. We must demonstrate to the world the British traditional power of solving our difficulties without resort to anarchy but merely by appeal to commonsense and our innate spirit of fairplay. "WAGES THAT DISGRACED THE FLAG."

He admitted that before the war hundreds and thousands of able-bodied men had worked hard for wages which were a disgrace to the flag they fought for; but Labour's gains in the last two or three years had been enormous. The average wages were more than doubled, and the hours diminished by four weekly. The war had taught soldiers that positions were easier to capture than to retain. That was a lesson for Labour, who had captured more advanced positions in wartime than ever before. COMMITTED TO NATIONALIZATION.

He announced that the joint industrial council had come to an agreement on hours and wages which would be embodied in the Bill to be introduced to-morrow. Substantially this Bill meant a 48 hour week with few exceptions and a living wage for all industries. He urged steps to co-operation of the workers regarding the conditions of work. He denied that he had committed the government to accept every recommendation of the Sankey report. However, the government had accepted the policy of State purchase of mineral rights and coal and proposed that a fund be raised out of royalties to improve the housing and general amenities of the miners.

[There is another part missing here.]

PROTECTIVE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

He announced that the government would take effective measures against "dumping." The Board of Trade would be given power to shield unstable industries by prohibiting imports (except on licence) of the products of these industries and by preventing excessive imports of such products. Where import prices were lower than here, an import duty would be charged for licences. Care would be taken that no undue profit was made at the expense of the community.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

TRADE AFTER WAR.

Premier Depreciates Impatience.

LONDON, August 15th.

The Premier, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, dealt with the country's trade and industrial position.

He complained that some people expected industry production to be normal as soon as the war was over. These people did not realise the magnitude of the last five years' disturbance.

The aggregate direct cost of the war to the world was £10,000,000,000. How could the world return to normal conditions immediately that expenditure was over? It would take just as long to adapt the machinery of the workshops in the country to peace as it took to turn it to war.

The Premier mentioned that among the paralysing elements for trade immediately after the war was the fact that contractors became shy of orders owing to rising prices of material of which there was a shortage. There was also a shortage of labour, as well as transport difficulties.

However, now, over 3,000,000 men had been demobilised, of whom only 350,000 had not been absorbed industrially, so that contractors could safely launch out without the ice cracking under them.

He emphasised the fact that an adverse balance of trade must be faced, because we could not prosper without recovering our international trade. Indeed, without increasing it, our adverse balance of trade before the war was £150,000,000. It was now £300,000,000.

That chasm must be bridged because at the bottom of it was ruin. He reminded the members that there had been an almost continuous decline in output, which was now less than ever in every branch of production except armaments. We were spending more and producing less.

The Premier, continuing, said: "Take coal, before the war, 57,000,000 tons were produced annually. This year, at the present rate, the figure will be 200,000 in spite of the greater number of men employed to-day. A ton cost 10s. to raise in 1918. To-day it costs 20s. This is not only partly responsible for the abnormally high prices of other articles, but it has handicapped us in other countries where production is greater and cheaper. No tariff can remedy this."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for The China Mail
from the Wah Tsz Yet Po.)

THE TIEN TSIN CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.

Chu Shu Tsang, Wang Chi Lung, Tsang Yuk Chun and many other leaders of the military party had a meeting at the residence of Nei Chi Chung, the Tuchun of Anhui, at Tientsin the other day. They decided to make the following conditions for settlement of the present situation.

(1) Let the old parliament draft the constitution.

(2) The new parliament to be recognised as the legal parliament.

(3) Luk Wing-ting to be elected as vice president.

(4) Yuan Chi-jui to be appointed premier of the new cabinet.

TSO KWAN WISHES TO RESIGN.

Tso Kwan, Tuchun of Chili and Chief Commander of the troops attacking the South, has repeatedly asked to resign, but the Cabinet has refused his request and sent Commander Ng Kwong-sun to persuade him to remain.

BOLSHEVIK THREAT AT MONGOLIA.

Being angered by the Mongolians refusing his demands, a Russian general of the Bolsheviks is sending, it is stated, a large army to the Mongolian frontier. The Mongolian government has sent a certain prince to the frontier to make arrangements to resist. He has also wired to the central government for reinforcements. The Peking government has instructed the Tuchuns of Fungtien, Kirin, and Hei Lung Kiang to give the necessary assistance.

HEARTS OF THE WORLD.

AT THE CORONET.

Unavoidable circumstances have arisen which necessitate the screening of "Hearts of the World" at the Coronet Theatre.

This world-famed picture will therefore be screened at the Coronet Theatre to-night at 9.15 instead of the Theatre Royal as originally intended.

The Management are making every effort to make the show as complete and enjoyable at the Coronet as at the Theatre Royal.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER AND OUTFITTER.

21. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, HONGKONG.

WE HAVE THE LATEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN PERIODICALS

ALSO
NEW NOVELS

AND
BUSINESS BOOKS,

ETC. ETC.

BREWER & CO.
TEL 696.
23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A SPEEDY & SURE CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formulae of the present-day Professor of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly Alleviates Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

THE PHARMACY,
22, Queen's Road Central.
TEL 345.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING

NEW VOILE & LACE BLOUSES

HAND MADE UNDERCLOTHING.

PHONE 644.

DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVERWARE,
CUT GLASS
QUALITY.—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(CORNER FLOWER STREET).

DON'T FORGET !!!

The Republic Motor Boats for your picnics and outings.

PHONE 307 OR 1567.

Write or Call,

MOK LIN, Managing Director.

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDEL PAGE LTD.

Cricklewood, London, N.W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

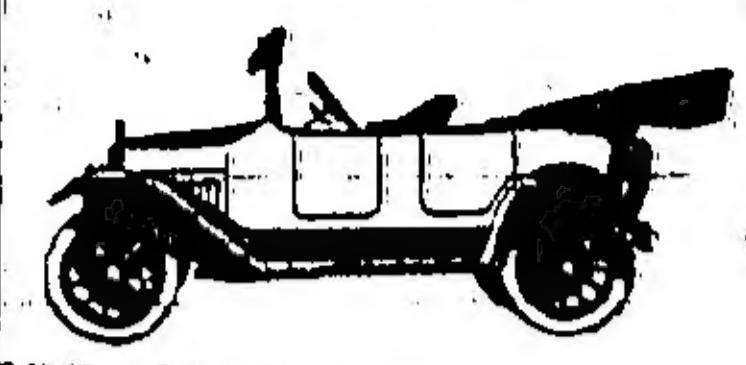
Hongkong.

C. P. LAMMERT.

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AND SURVEYOR
Public Auctions

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.Phone 2500.
55 Des Voeux Road
CentralThe Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.

Wong-ho-jit, received a large consignment

of the said 290 shares in

respect of the capital of the said Com-

pany as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received

up to and including the 10th day of

September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and

conditions may be obtained from the

Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harton, Solicitors, 1 Des Voeux

Road, Central, Hongkong.

By Order,

C. McL. MESSER,

Custodian of Enemy Property,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 15, 1919.

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on July 19th, LICENS-
ED JUNK TS55H was seized
by the Revenue Department. Whilst
the price of SALT FISH LANE. Take
note that if this junk is not claimed
within seven days from August 13th,
will be sold by Public Auction to
pay expenses incurred.C. W. RECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, August 13, 1919.THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 per
share has been declared for the Half
Year ending 30th June, 1919.The Dividend will be payable on and
after THURSDAY, the 25th August,
1919, at the Offices of the Company,
where Shareholders are requested to
apply for Warrants.The REGISTER OF SHARES of
the Company will be CLOSED from
20th to 27th August, 1919, (both days
inclusive) during which period no trans-
fer of Shares can be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1919.THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE

A DOLLAR (\$1.) per Share for
account 1919, will be payable onTHURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919.
Shareholders are requested to apply for

Dividend Warrants at the Company's

Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the

Company will be CLOSED from

THURSDAY the 21st August, 1919, to

THURSDAY the 28th August, 1919,
both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

KEATING'S

WORM

TABLETS.

A family type
sweet, containing
the only safe
method of adminis-
tering the only
safe intestinal
remedy. Worms
and colds, especi-
ally adapted for
children. Made
in Bottles
in all Strengths.

THOMAS KEATING, LONDON.

SAVARESESSE

SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
All Chemists
Made in London.

MAC GREGOR'S

V.O.S.

(PARLIAMENT BLIND)

FINEST LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL

FINEST LIQUEUR

WHISKY.

CALDBECK, MAC GREGOR
& CO.15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

THE CHINA MAIL

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20. 1919.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooter" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Glutens are the
principal components of Flour. Starch is easier to digest and contains more
nutritive matter than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.

Terms moderate especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1339 & 1340.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3336.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINWAH."

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE ELLIPSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South

(opening in the Summer of 1919) China.

THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian

Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading

American business concerns.

The Hotel Company having recently extended their cold storage plant
and instituted motor transportation, are specialists in outside catering such
as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary
equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS, Fast Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Port of Food and Service.

Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely new Management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietors. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to.

Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE".

J. H. OXEBURY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,
surprisingly clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates. On
application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON".

Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Noted for—

THE BEST TIFFINS AND DINNERS.

FILLET HADDOCKS.

ICED AND ICED DRINKS.

CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.

A European Cafe under European Supervision.

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BLUE BIRD
ICE CREAM PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERSCHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolates 40 cts. & 15.
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates 50 cts. & 15.
Herbary Nougat and Biscuits California "Star" Chocolates 50 cts. per lb.
American Chocolate 50 cts. per lb.
Imperial Cocoa 10 cts. per lb.
Pur-Rite Chiarrelli Breakfast Chocolates 30 cts. per lb.TANG YUK, Director
Successor to
the late SIEU TING,
14, D'Aguilar Street.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Confectionery free.FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUBRAY,
15, Morrison Hill Head.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICES.



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

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Share, Coal and General
Products Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. I. Telegraphic Codes.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

F R I D A Y,
August 22, 1919, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

U S E F U L H O U S E H O L D
F U R N I T U R E

(Removed to Sales Rooms for
Convenience of sale).

And
A Quantity of
LINOLEUM (NEW).

TERMS.—Cash
H U G H E S & H O U G H,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG, CANTON &
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

M R. J. ARNOLD has been appointed
Secretary to the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
STANLEY H. DODWELL,
Chairman.

Hongkong, August 19, 1919.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr.
EDWIN LIENEL SIM as a
Partner in our firm.

A. & S. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

G. R.
NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS with the exception
of those of Chinese race desiring to
leave the Colony for places other than
Canton, West River or Macao should
apply in person for permission to do so
at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office
Building between the hours of 9 A.M.
to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
are in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

ORANGES.

Fresh Arrival

of

ORANGES.

\$1.20

per dozen.

WISEMAN, LTD.

Telephone 407.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting
by Public Auction Sale, to be held on
MONDAY, the 25th day of August
1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the
Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Officer Administering
the Government, of One Lot of
CROWN LAND at North Point in
the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of
75 years, with the option of renewal
at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Boundary No.	Boundary Line	Length	Width	Content in Square feet	Annual Rent	Open Price
1	1	Frontage on Des Voeux Road Central	112 ft.	116 ft.	12,800	1,162	1,162

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

TO LET.

T O LET.—No. 102 The Peak, 6
ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak
Apply to PERCY SMITH, SMITH &
FLEMING.

T O LET.—Part of Ground Floor,
10 Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

"WIFE'S POIGNANT LETTERS."

DIVORCE COURT SICKNESS.

Perhaps the ordinary reader of
divorce reports is apt to be unduly
sympathetic towards wives from
whom letters are read in court asking
their husbands to return and offer-
ing to let bygones be bygones. At
any rate, some of the replies made
by husbands to this reasonable and
pathetic request seem to be unnecess-
arily curt and brutal.

Laws regard these letters as a
piece of common form legal machin-
ery. Over and over again it is well
known to the wife who writes in
this strain that her husband will not
return. She does not desire him to
do so, and would be non-plussed if
he did.

Why, then, are these letters written?

The answer is simple; because
the Legislature has sanctioned this
method for the creation of technical
desertion, which, coupled with adul-
tery, will entitle a wife to divorce.
Simple adultery, on the other hand,
is only a ground for judicial separa-
tion. Proof of adultery merely will
give a husband divorce. But, in
addition to this, a wife must, in the
average case, establish the further
offence of cruelty or desertion for
two years and upwards.

She often knows that her husband
has committed adultery, but can-
not establish it cruelly against him, for
cruelty—contrary to the popular
idea—is difficult to prove in the
Divorce Court.

If he has in truth deserted her and
parted from her against her will she
can wait two years and one day and
then seek divorce. At any time dur-
ing these two years the husband can
return if he wishes to do so. Some-
times, however, the parties have
drifted apart by mutual consent or
have separated under a deed. Either
of these facts would prevent the two
years' desertion from running.

However this may be, an Act
passed in 1884 in substance provides
that if a wife whose husband has
left her requests him by word or in
a letter to return and he refuses she
may at once petition for restitution
of conjugal rights.

Unless the husband can show any
reasonable cause for keeping away,
the court will order him to return
within a given time, usually fourteen
days.

The court makes no attempt to
enforce this order, but if the husband
disobeys it he is on the fifteenth day
guilty technically of desertion, and
the wife can, and often does, at once
proceed for divorce on the grounds
of adultery and "statutory deser-
tion."

Where the husband has really de-
serted the wife this process renders
it unnecessary for her to wait two
years and upwards. Cases, of course,
do arise where a wife is genuinely
anxious for the husband to return,
but those cases are rare.

This unseemly farce of the affect-
ionate letter and the curt reply will
remain necessary until Parliament
makes the grounds for divorce the
same for a wife as for a husband.

The present inequality of the law
creates a genuine grievance, and such
a simplification would be neither rev-
olutionary nor would it offend the
feelings of most religious people. To
the many earnest and sincere think-
ers who say that there should be no
divorce the answer is clear and simple.

We have had divorce by Act of
Parliament for more than sixty years.
It is, for good or ill, firmly established
as part of our social system, and
cannot be uprooted now.

The above change in the law is an
ordinary measure of justice. We
may advocate it without pledging
ourselves to favour any change which
would grant divorce for grounds
other than adultery. Scotland and
South Africa make malicious deser-
tion by itself a ground. It may be
that public opinion in England is not
ripe for this.

Lawyers must take the law as they
find it. Often, however, they regret
the legislative fiction of restitution
proceedings which compels them to
advise wives to write conciliatory
letters to their husbands whom the wives
never wish to see again. Many a woman
is by this fictitious proceeding, which
ought not to be necessary and is not
very honest, thereby obtains
divorce which she could get by no
other means.

DIZZINESS AND HEADACHES

frequently arise from biliousness and
disordered liver. In such case there is
nothing better than

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle nature lar-
vates which neither gripes nor purges.
Pinkettes dispel and prevent the return
of constipation, clear the tongue and the
complexion, purify the breath. Of
chemists, also post free 60 cents. The
vial, from the Dr. Williams Medicinal
Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or
less diarrhoea which can be con-
trolled by giving Chamberlain's Colic
and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is
necessary is to give the prescribed dose
after each operation of the bowels more
than natural and then castor oil to
cleanse the system. It is safe and sure.
Even the most severe and dangerous
cases are quickly cured by it. For sale
By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

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CARS ON
HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs
and
Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of
New and Comfortable Cars
Always in Readiness.

Phone
977 & 2538MERCURY
GARAGE CO.,

Arrangements
for Special
Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
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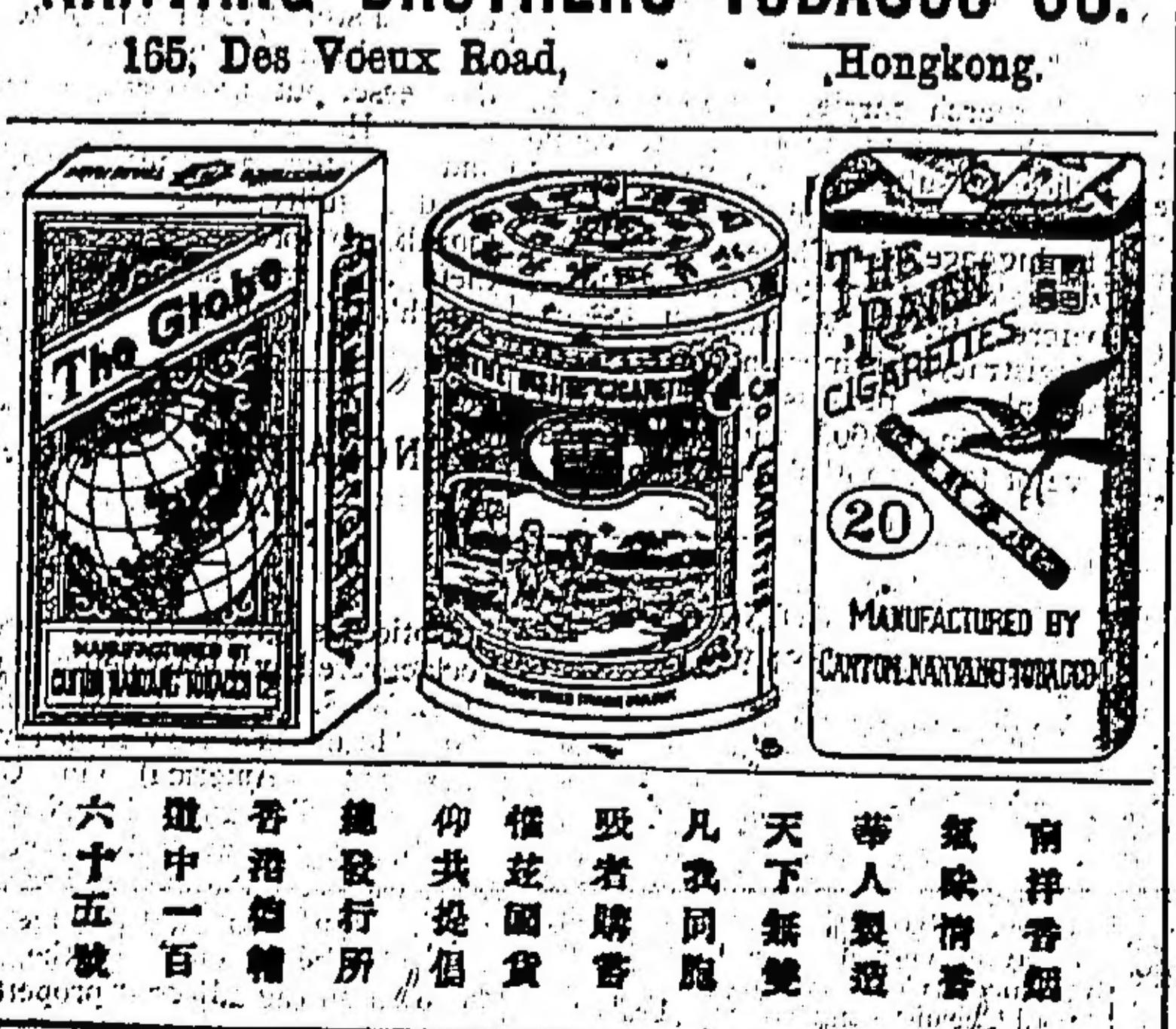
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BIRTH.

BIRD.—At No. 12A, The Peak, on the 10th instant, the wife of H. W. Bird, of a daughter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1919.

WORK AND WAGES.

First of all, let us remember that after an unprecedented spurt—working at high pressure for patriotic reasons—the workers are naturally inclined to take things more easily now that the crisis is by. It isn't laziness. It is Nature clamouring for compensation. The store of energy has run low.

Let us appreciate also the fact that the country is not going to the dogs. It is doing remarkably well in spite of alarmist reports to the contrary. The excess profit tax did good in more than one way. In addition to helping to finance the Government, it served to show that with a depleted labour force, supplemented with female workers, trade kept going profitably.

Prices have gone up all round, but not on account of the increased wages. We have heard it argued that when one body of workmen gets a rise in wages, the price of the commodity produced by that body goes up, thereby necessitating a rise in wages for other workers who are consumers of that commodity; and that this phenomenon spreads snowball-wise.

It is plausible, but it does not explain the higher cost of living, which came first, and was the cause of wage increases. That higher cost is due first of all to scarcity.

It was similarly argued by rule-of-thumb economists at the beginning of the war that luxuries would fall in price, owing to the higher cost of necessities and partly owing to higher taxation. The idea was that lack of means would mean lack of demand and consequent fall of prices. But the prices of everything, luxuries as well as necessities, have as a fact gone up. Journalists have noted the purchase of luxuries by people who (they thought) should not be able to afford them, and have raised the cry that the workers are so overpaid that they have been chucking their money about.

extortions increase the cost. It overlooks that Government control is also monopoly, and tends to manipulate prices like a Trust.

Co-operation and profit sharing is the most probable solution of our deadlock, if there is to be a solution at all.

HIGHER AND LOWER.

The so-called Higher Criticism to which our attention was called earlier in the week has established itself. It is now recognized that it is friendly, and not inimical, to religion. The mistaken sense of duty which led Bishop Gray of Capetown to excommunicate Bishop Colenso of Natal so recently as 1864 is nowadays impossible. It is now seen that our ideas of God are really clarified and bettered by scientific study of the scriptures. All that suffers is bibliology, and the old superstition of "verbal inspiration." The "lower criticism" which tackles passages like Judges 1:19 even has its uses, but the "higher criticism" which traces the development of the Elohistic and Jahwistic narratives really edifies. Instead of "evolution" we find that the enemy, we discover it as a friend, in the reform movement of 700 B.C., and constantly thereafter. The new light on the Psalms alone, revealed as hymns of the contemporaries of the disciples, is sufficient justification if the pursuit of the truth per se were not.

It has been thought that those old writers had Gilbert Chestertons among them, given to play on words. Thus, A hunter of elephants (L.F.N.S.) may be a hunter of affluence (F.L.N.S.), but a hunter of affluence is not necessarily a hunter of elephants. A whole Chestertonian essay seems sometimes to be constructed in that way. So, in Exodus XXX. 6 we get: "And thou shalt put it [the altar of shittim wood] before the veil [Paroketh—P.R.K.] that is by [over or upon] the ark [or casket] of the testimony . . . before the mercy seat [Kapporeth—place of atonement, K.P.R.] that is over the testimony, where etc."

The s.s. "Loongsang" (Captain Meacham) which arrived here from Wuhu at 5 a.m. to-day brought a through cargo of 2,222 tons of rice for Canton.

The s.s. "Foochow" (Capt. Meacham) which arrived here from Wuhu at 5 a.m. to-day brought a through cargo of 2,222 tons of rice for Canton.

The s.s. "Kashin" (Capt. Blackburn) which sailed for Canton at 12:30 p.m. to-day, took a cargo of 2,300 tons of rice which she brought from Wuhu.

The s.s. "Kashin" (Capt. Blackburn) which arrived here from Wuhu at 7 a.m. to-day, brought a through cargo of 2,300 tons of rice for Canton.

The s.s. "Lionshing" (Capt. Muir) cleared for Singapore via Amoy at 6 a.m. to-day with general cargo.

We understand that there will be a presentation to Capt. Milroy to-morrow at the Bowring Club, Kowloon.

The s.s. "Haiung" (Capt. Passmore) which cleared for Singapore at 2 p.m. to-day, took 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Salahoop" (Captain Veltheus), which arrived here from Balikpapan at 7 a.m. to-day, brought 333 drums of benzine.

The s.s. "Taman Maru" No. 1 (Capt. Itoh) arrived here from Bangkok at 8 a.m. to-day with 17,597 bags of rice for Hongkong.

For using false weights and measures several Chinese stall-holders of Yaumati were fined by Magistrate Smith, sums varying from \$5 to \$50.

The s.s. "Loongsang" (Captain Meacham) which arrived here from Wuhu at 5 a.m. to-day brought 304 tons of general cargo and 19 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Kashin" (Capt. Blackburn) which sailed for Canton at 12:30 p.m. to-day, took a cargo of 2,300 tons of rice which she brought from Wuhu.

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The s.s

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held today at 11.30 a.m. in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., to pass an extraordinary resolution making some alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company. Mr. H. G. M. Bernau was called and there were also present S. L. Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. G. W. Burton, Mr. E. W. B. Bourne (Chairman), Mr. W. E. L. Stanton (Secretary to the Company), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. R. M. Houston, Dr. McMillan, S. E. Grindon, R. Macdonald, N. MacIntyre, P. Tait, A. R. Stewart, Dr. Main, Dr. S. E. Kit, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Ho Chung, Shiu, R. H. Kwock, S. E. de Lauz and Mr. E. F. Antro (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, The object for which this meeting has been called is to give effect to certain amendments and additions to our present Articles of Association which were adopted on the 8th of October last.

After the present Articles had been adopted they were submitted to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department of the London Stock Exchange, who has informed our London Attorneys that these amendments and additions must be made to enable our Shares to be retained in the Stock Exchange Official List. It is well known that this Official List is an important publication and is recognized in the world's principal money markets. It is a constant use by us of a great convenience to Bankers, Financiers and the public generally, and valuations for Bidding Sheets, Loops and Predicts are based thereon without further enquiry. For investment purposes a share on the list also contributes to the marketability of the shares. Your Directors therefore after fully considering the matter have come to the conclusion that it is in the interests of the Shareholders as well as of the Company that the requirements of the London Stock Exchange should be complied with.

I do not think there are any other points of importance to which I need refer but I shall be pleased to answer any questions the Shareholders may wish to ask. I now propose the following Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows:

- (1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "Upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."
 - (2) By adding at the end of Article 32 the following words: "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."
 - (3) By adding the following new Article to be numbered 99a:
 - (4) "The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."
 - (5) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the words "confiscated" and by omitting the last p of at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until claimed."
 - (6) By inserting in Article 141, after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."
- Sir Paul Chater seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.
- The Chairman announced that a confirmatory meeting will be held on September 10 and this terminated the proceedings.

LOST FACE, LOST TEMPER

TROUBLE OVER A DUD COIN.

A Chinese went into a restaurant and had some food and when a bill for four cents was handed to him by the waiter, the diner offered him a 20-cent piece, which was bad. The waiter refused to accept the coin, and told the dame that he could pay the four cents next time he came to the cafe. As there were some observant bystanders the diner felt he had lost face, and threatened to have his revenge on the waiter. The next night the diner returned armed with a large piece of stick with which he hit the waiter on the head. The waiter fell down unconscious. Police whistles were blown, and the assailant was arrested. The injured man, who was sent to the hospital to get his wounds dressed, was present in Court this morning, when the diner was charged with assault.

Defendant stated that he went to the shop on the following night to pay the four cents when he was assaulted.

Mr. Lindsay fined defendant \$10, and bound him over in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

ANOTHER MURDER IN THE CITY.

VENDETTA OF RATTAN-MAKERS BEING CONTINUED.

A MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Following on the heels of the attacks on rattan-makers in various parts of the city between Saturday and Monday, as a result of which one and five were injured comes the startling news that despite the vigilance of the Police, another murder was committed early this morning at West Point. It is difficult, at the moment, to discover the motive for the outrage, and the Police are at a loss as to how to commence investigations which would be productive of information. As reported in our previous issue the assassins operate at nightfall. This makes identification difficult. It is however believed now to learn that the Police have been successful in intercepting one man, even though for it may be the means of obtaining information about the leaders of this apparently organized series of murderous attacks. The incidents connected with the latest murder are as follows: A Chinese mattock-splitter of the Kwong Fat Hung Eatery Shop No. 16, Chung Chang Street, was returning home about 1 p.m. when he was met by a man, armed with a dagger. Forcing the unarmed man to submit, to assault him, the mattock-splitter started to run. He was chased by the assassin to a bottle in Queen's Road West and there struck on the back and on the left wrist. The servant of the man attacked ran past by who blew their police whistle. The Police arrived, enquired into the matter and despatched the injured man immediately to the Hospital. The man, however, died on the way. The Police succeeded in arresting a man, who is suspected of being concerned in the murder, but no dagger was found on his person.

MORE RICE LOOTING.

FOUR MEN CHARGED.

WHITE SOME COLES WERE UNLOADING RICE FROM A JUNK IN CONNAUGHT ROAD, WEST, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, EIGHT MEN MADE AN ATTACK ON THE JUNK AND STOLE 3,450 CUBITS OF RICE.

The coles, the owner of a rice shop in No. 67, Connaught Road, West, at once reported the affair to the police.

Enquiries were made and as the result of certain information received, the police visited another rice dealer's shop at No. 142, Connaught Road, West. The master of this shop was questioned and admitted having bought 10 lbs. of rice from a goode employed at the Kowloon Godowns for 80 cents. A detective was at once sent to Kowloon and the coles was arrested. This morning he and three men from the rice shop, including the master, were produced before Magistrate Lindell at the Magistracy. The first defendant, the coles, was charged with the theft of 10 lbs. of rice from the cargo boat, while the other three were charged with receiving stolen property. After some deputation between the Magistrate and the Police, it was decided to withdraw the charge against the second and fourth defendants and put them in the box as witnesses for the Crown. The second defendant, the master of the shop, giving evidence on oath, said the first defendant who was accompanied by two youths, brought the rice to his shop and asked witness to weigh it, saying he wanted to sell the rice for a few ten cent pieces. Witness refused to buy the rice, but the first defendant pressed him and in the end witness gave him 80 cents for the lot. The third defendant, the accountant of the shop, paid the money.

By His Worship: The rice was contained in a Chinese bamboo hat, when the first defendant brought it to the shop.

The first defendant told the Court that he was working on the Praya when he raised his hat. He later discovered that the boys had borrowed it to carry the stolen rice in. He thereupon followed them to the shop in order to recover his hat. It was the boys who sold the rice to the shop.

Fools prayed for light, more light, deeming it good;

For mind and body; but high wisdom's lips,

Pitying those who have not understood,

Pray now, O prodigal Sun, for your eclipse,

To save opposing an eternal hood

To beams that scourge your precious skins like whips:

For they have proved that cancer epithelial

Is all your doing, O you Sun of Belial!

To task in you, to bathe in you is banned:

You ripen corn, you also ripen cancer.

Your crimes are more in number than the sand:

The unsweetening shaft that pierces me as a lance.

When lay my head too open to your hand,

Is but the least for which you have to answer.

Avails you taught your record as a healer,

You Jekyll and Hyde, you multi-

plied death-dealer!

Nor, as becomes a decent criminal,

Choosing his course, do you elect to run fair:

Unlike your antelope, the rain, you fall.

Unequally upon the fair and unfair;

For when you loose the epithelial

The blonde, they tell us, fare not as the dun fare.

If this were done 'twere very vilely done:

Is it another solar myth, O Sun?

A GREAT LAWN TENNIS PLAYER.

One day last winter a small party of Australian soldiers arrived at Queen's Club, West Kensington, for a little lawn tennis practice. Most of them were entirely unknown to the habitues and yet one of them was destined soon to be the most talked-of man in the game's revival.

On one of the courts I noticed a well-built, determined-looking young man who served and drove astonishingly. No one seemed able to take his drives or to relish his drives. Inquiring of one of the club professionals I was told that the player's name was Patterson—Lieut. Gerald L. Patterson, from Australia—and that he was "jolly good."

The news that Queen's was harbouring an embryo champion almost unawares soon spread. Then came the first post-war tournament with the decision of the Covered Courts championships on the far-famed wooden surfaced courts of the club. Mr. Patterson was seen in serious competitive play and our players went down like ninepins until Mr. P. M. Dawson's experience and knowledge of local conditions administered the only defeat the young overseas player has so far sustained in this country.

Then the critics arose in their might. "No back-hand," said one. "Far too erratic," decided another. But one merely smiled, knowing full well that Patterson had yet to play on his accustomed surface of grass. One had also seen the despised back-hand in full working order at practice.

Surbiton, the first grass-court meeting since the war, arrived and resulted in a great triumph for Patterson. Called upon to meet the cleverest of England's old brigade of champions, he gave a wonderful display of first-class lawn tennis, justifying to the "hit all that his friends had claimed for him. And now we waiting to see what the young champion will do at Wimbledon this week.

Meanwhile if one were called upon to diagnose the secret of the newcomer's success it could be done in one word—severity. Accuracy and peace are of course the foundations of success in first-class lawn tennis as in many other games. Hardly the acme of accuracy as yet, Patterson gets an extraordinary amount of pace into all his shots, both overhead and off the ground. His lightning service with its break and "kick" is often quite untakable, while his smashes nearly always beat the stop-netting.

If all these arts are not enough to overcome a stubborn opponent, this young Victorian of twenty-three summers resorts to a wonderful "chop" stroke the like of which has not been seen before. He can make it deep down the court, the ball being cut in such a fashion that it rises in a semi-circle to fall just over the net and spin away along the ground in a most disconcerting manner. Against Mr. Roger Barrett at Surbiton this stroke won many aces and was the chief factor in the great English player's undoing.

For the rudiments of his devastating game this world champion in the making has to thank his father, with "additional numbers," as they say in musical comedy, by Mr. Norman Brookes, his model and doubles partner in the present championships. H. R. McDonald in *Daily Mail*.

TO THE SUN ARRAIGNED.

[Dr. Haxthausen, of the National Hospital, Copenhagen, finds that in many cases sunlight has a bad effect on the health, and is often the original cause of skin disease, especially epithelial cancer. Those of fair complexion, he adds, are more liable to this disease than those of dark.]

Fools prayed for light, more light, deeming it good;

For mind and body; but high wisdom's lips,

Pitying those who have not understood,

Pray now, O prodigal Sun, for your eclipse,

To save opposing an eternal hood

To beams that scourge your precious skins like whips:

For they have proved that cancer epithelial

Is all your doing, O you Sun of Belial!

To task in you, to bathe in you is banned:

You ripen corn, you also ripen cancer.

Your crimes are more in number than the sand:

The unsweetening shaft that pierces me as a lance.

When lay my head too open to your hand,

Is but the least for which you have to answer.

Avails you taught your record as a healer,

You Jekyll and Hyde, you multi-

plied death-dealer!

Nor, as becomes a decent criminal,

Choosing his course, do you elect to run fair:

Unlike your antelope, the rain, you fall.

Unequally upon the fair and unfair;

For when you loose the epithelial

The blonde, they tell us, fare not as the dun fare.

If this were done 'twere very vilely done:

Is it another solar myth, O Sun?

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief necessary in attack of diarrhoea: Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy should always be on hand. For sale by All Chemists and druggists.

It is another solar myth, O Sun?

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SHORTAGE OF SUBSIDIARY COIN.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned,

TUESDAY,
August 26, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A NUMBER OF CARPETS, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

The Chairman asked Mr. Chan

Hart to give a statement on his letter.

Mr. Chan said that while it was very difficult to get subsidiary coins from the Banks the Canton 20 cents coin has raised its value to 4 per cent. He asked that the Chamber should approach the Government to devise means for the solution of the problem. If the Government is unable to supply the market with more small coin permission should be granted to the Banks for the issue of more small notes.

Mr. Ho Sai Wing said there should be more Hongkong coins in circulation. The shortage might be due to profiteers secretly sending the money abroad. Mr. Chan said that he had had an interview with the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. He (the manager) expressed his opinion that Hongkong had too many money changers. After further discussion it was decided to appoint Messrs. Ho Sai Wing, Chan Hart, Ip Lu Chuen and To See Tun to look into the matter.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

FRIDAY,
August 22, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at The Army Service Corps "Boat Shed"

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.—Single and Double Flat and Hemstitch Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK.—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table Cloths, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.

Also
Two Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 20, 1919.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT!

CORONET.

AT 9.15 PROMPT.

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IT'S HERE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT THAT SET THE WHOLE WORLD TALKING.

YOU'L

LAUGH.—SHOUT.—CRY.—SMILE AND HURRAH AND GRIP YOUR SEAT AS YOU NEVER DID BEFORE.

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AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.
SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

4.S.	leaves Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NANOYA" - "KITA"	5th September 2nd October	5th October 2nd November	17th October 4th December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

	leaves Hong-kong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th September	26th September

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

"ARRATOON APCAR"	2nd Sept.	Due Calcutta 25th Sept.
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FOR SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

"DUNERA"	27th August	Shanghai only.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
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FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
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For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

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Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAVA PORTS.

FOR JAPAN PORTS,
BORNEO MARU on 25th Aug.
HOKUTO MARU on 9th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP — Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALTAI MARU Friday, 28th August.
ALASKA MARU Saturday, 29th September.

GENOA & BOMBAY — Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

GUINEA AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

TACOMA MARU Wednesday, 10th September.

MOMBAY COLOMBO — Regular freight service via Singapore.

BURMA MARU Sunday, 31st August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE — Regular monthly service.

SEISEI MARU Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE — Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU Beginning of October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago,

Milwaukee and St Paul Railways.

AFRICA MARU Saturday, 29th August.

CANADA MARU Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS —

NANKING MARU (Omitting Moji & Yokohama) Friday, 22nd August.

SIAM MARU Monday, 26th August.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMoy.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMoy.

SOSHU MARU Thursday, 28th August, at 8 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMoy.

KAJO MARU Sunday, 24th August, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

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Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1919.

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SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leaves HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
NAGOYA KHIVA	5th September 23rd October	8th October 25th November	17th October 4th December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARABOON APCAR	2nd Sept.	Due Calcutta 15th Sept.
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SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	
DUNERA	15th August	Shanghai only.

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by H.L.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents of advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Mearns Goddard and Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Keelung) Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

FUSEMI MARU (Omitting Manila). Friday, 19th September, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd August, at Noon.

KAMO MARU Friday, 5th September, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd August, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 3rd September.

HWANG WU Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU Saturday, 6th September.

HEINAN MARU Monday, 8th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU Sunday, 24th August.

SHIZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th September, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool). Friday, 2nd August.

WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp). End of September.

TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool). End of September.

For further information apply to—

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Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VEHICLE'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th September.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	China Mail	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 8th Oct., at Noon.
Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	The Admiral Line	On 11th Sept.
Western Knight	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	The Admiral Line	About 31st August.
Africa Maru	Omaka Shoem Kaisha	On 23rd August.	On 23rd August.
Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 4th September.
Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 2nd October.
Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 5 p.m.	On 26th Aug.
Kobo	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 2nd October.
Euwaian	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Sept.	On 1st Sept.
Australian Posts via Manilla	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Australian Posts via Japan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Portland	The Admiral Line	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	The Admiral Line	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	Omaka Shoem Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
Shanghai	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	The Admiral Line	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Omaka Shoem Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
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China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
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China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
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China	Omaka Shoem Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
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China	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
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China	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.	On 1st Sept.
China	The Admiral Line	On 2	

"SUB ROSA."

[CONTRIBUTED.]
Perhaps some day, in the dim and distant future, the Government of Hongkong will wake up to discover that profiteering is going on in the Colony pretty much in the same way as at Home. Will some brave person supply me with a list of the prices at which the Dairy Farm Co. gets their things from Australia and the prices at which they are being sold to a long suffering public? Why should these things be?

The fact is that the Colony has got so used to it that no one seems to care. It will matter all right if the much talked of Legislative Council reform comes along, and all the House members are selected by the general body of British subjects, like the Parliamentary elections at Home. And when that electoral reform comes along, we shall see what we shall see. The representatives of the public will then have to answer to the public.

But if we wait till the millennium for profiteering to be checked, there will be many more situated millionaires in Hongkong. The Ford Committee? That hardworking body is shortly going to receive the Order of the British Empire—for valuable services rendered during the war.

Big sentences are in the air, and there they will remain till the new Government comes. And, the new Government not being a hustler, you can depend upon it that they will remain in the air for a long time more. Recently, Mr. Claud Stevens said that if his recommendations in regard to war reparations were carried out, those who had eyes to see would see and realise that what he had proposed would be a most incendiary worthy of the Colony.

Now, what are these schemes. I shall not dare to say that I am certain, but knowing Mr. Stevens' capacity for workable common-sense schemes, it can be fairly guessed that one of his recommendations is for a new Town Hall and Theatre. Hongkong has undoubtedly outgrown its present Town Hall. The new one will have to be on the same site.

I am plumping for a bridge across the harbour, that is after a good portion of reclamation work has been carried out on both sides. One supposes that the bridge will be broad enough for a tramway service between Hongkong and Kowloon.

How long will it be before the first German merchant vessel will call at Hongkong, to resume Germany's post-war trade? And yet it was not so very long ago that we were telling ourselves we would never have anything to do with the un-peasant Hun! It now turns out that all that hitherto was wasted effort. Are the Americans and the Japanese and the Chinese ready to forgive their brothers, the Germans, so that if Britons do not follow suit, they will lose much of that trade which is necessary to the existence of the Empire.

Still, I hope it will be many a long day before Germans will be admitted as members of the Hongkong Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and our other leading organisations. It may be policy to forgive, but the Briton cannot and must not forget the "Lustkunst" and the "Leinwand," Edith Cavell and our own, murdered prisoners-of-war. Can we forget that Germany once declared "We have one foe, and only one—England." But France will remember the Germans longest.

The feeling is impressing itself upon me that the most recent request of the Constitutional Reform Association for fuller and more direct representation in the Legislative Council will meet with a better fate than previous petitions of a similar nature. The recent speeches of Lord Milner and Col. L. C. S. Amery are surely indicative of a more liberal spirit in the Foreign Office. Our requests from many other Crown Colonies and Protectorates, Hongkong's demands are sound and reasonable. Sir Reginald Stubbs, not in favour of reforming the Ceylon Council. Perhaps he will change his views here, for the conditions are very different.

ALLIES' OFFER TO KOLTCHAK.

FULL TEXT.

The following is the full text of the despatch sent to Admiral Koltchak by the Allied Government, in which were stated the conditions under which the Allies would recognise his Government as the legal Government of Russia:

PARIS, May 26, 1918.

The Allied and associated Powers feel that the time has come when it is necessary for them once more to make clear the policy they propose to pursue in regard to Russia.

It has always been a cardinal axiom of the Allied and associated Powers to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Russia. Their original intervention was made for the sole purpose of assisting those elements in Russia which want to continue the struggle against German autocracy and to free their country from German rule, and in order to rescue the Czech-Slovaks from the danger of annihilation at the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Since the signature of the armistice on November 11, 1918, they have kept forces in various parts of Russia. Munitions and supplies have been sent to assist those associated with them at a very considerable cost. No sooner, however, did the peace conference assemble than they endeavoured to bring peace and order to Russia by inviting representatives of all the warring governments within Russia to meet them in the hope that they might be able to arrange a permanent solution of the Russian problem.

This proposal and a later offer to relieve the distress among the suffering millions of Russia, broke down through the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept the fundamental condition of suspending hostilities while negotiation for the work of relief was proceeding.

TO CONTINUE ASSISTANCE.

Some of the Allied and associated Governments are now being pressed to withdraw their troops and to incur no further expense in Russia, on the ground that continued intervention shows no prospect of producing an early settlement. They are prepared, however, to continue their assistance on the lines laid down below, provided they are satisfied that it will really help the Russian people to liberty, self-government and peace.

The Allied and associated Governments now wish to declare formally that the object of their policy is to restore peace within Russia by enabling the Russian people to resume control of their own affairs through the instrumentality of a freely elected constituent assembly, and to restore peace along its frontiers by arranging for the settlement of disputes in regard to the boundaries of the Russian state and its relations with its neighbours through the peaceful arbitration of the League of Nations.

CONDITIONS ARE STIPULATED.

They are convinced by their experiences of the last twelve months that it is not possible to attain these ends by dealing with the Soviet Government of Moscow. They are therefore disposed to assist the Government of Admiral Koltchak and his associates with munitions, supplies and food to establish themselves as the government of All Russia, provided they receive from them definite guarantees that their policy has the same object in view as the Allied and associated Powers.

With this object they would ask Admiral Koltchak and his associates whether they will agree to the following as the conditions upon which they would accept continued assistance from the Allied and associated Powers:

Firstly.—That if a solution of the relations between Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Caucasian and Trans-Caspian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the League of Nations, and that until such settlement is made the government of Russia agrees to recognise these territories as autonomous and to confirm the relations which may exist between them de facto governments and the Allied and associated Governments.

Secondly.—That the right of the peace conference to determine the future of the Romanian part of Beesaria be recognised.

Thirdly.—That they will co-operate in attempting to revise the special privileges of any class order in Russia.

The Allied and associated Powers have noted with satisfaction the statement made by Admiral Koltchak and his associates that they have no intention of restoring the former land system. They feel that the principles to be followed in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

Fourthly.—That they will co-operate in making the costly and laborious trip to Saigon or Shanghai.

A Pasteur Institute in Hongkong would serve for the whole of South China.

Now that the Police Reserve is almost as dead as a doornail, we are all beginning to wonder when the Hongkong Defence Corps, Ltd., will realise that the existence of H.K.D.C. in its present character is not exactly necessary for the well-being of the British Empire. Volume

and will make no attempt to obtain makes it possible.

DIVERGENCE.

BRAINS IN BOWLING.

A tall, slight schoolboy tricking out county men by subtle pace-changes, obviously putting brains into his work, served to remind one at Lord's that bowling has its intellectual side. When this schoolboy, G. T. S. Stevens, bowls you realise that there is a quick-thinking, scheming brain behind the loosely-swinging arm. When the average cricketer bowls you perceive only mechanical handcraft.

Properly approached, bowling can employ as much observation as scouting, as much deduction as crime detection, and contain many of the elements of big-game stalking. It can—and so seldom does.

An example that lives in memory of how far observation, strategy, and a knowledge of human nature may be combined with the mechanical crafts of bowling is W. G. Grace's three-ball trick.

If "W. G." detected a suspicion of impetuosity in a strong on-side bowler he would begin by bowling a plain, obvious half-volley on the batsman's legs. The sequel was generally a boundary. The next ball would be also a half-volley, naked and unshamed, pitched nearer the wicket. Another boundary would result. The third ball would be straight, tossed a little higher in the air, pitched a little shorter, a little such a, a little, looking just the same as the previous half-volleys but really so cunningly different. And a batsman, full of the ecstasy of two swinging leg-hits, would probably fail to observe the cleverly disguised change of pitch in his eagerness for another boundary; he would attempt again the same manner of stroke, only to find himself ignominiously bowled to b.w.

Many other cricketers have set out to stalk batsmen as craftily as "W. G." did. To A. G. Steel bowling an untried warfare of wits; old Alfred Shaw had a wealth of cunning; Leishman was tactician and strategist; of more recent years Col. Ely Blythe practised all manner of deceptions; F. S. Jackson bated on batsmen's favourite strokes, lured them to destruction through their love of a particular hit. But to-day bowlers who plot and plan, who bowl a whole series of balls leading up to a preconceived end, are almost as rare as batsmen who make a science of running out to hit.

Unselfish mechanical accuracy, one length and one pace, maintained without change for over after over, is not now the common vice among professionals but it once was. But while many bowlers relieve their pace by an occasional faster or slower ball, their speed-changes are made haphazard. There is no real mechanical pace changes. There is no alliance between head and hand.

Yet the field for strategy is there as young Stevens has discovered. And the bowler-general who looks several moves ahead of the game, like a skilled chess-player, who observes and deduces and plots to deceive, needs not the help of sum-slime, opening after rain to bring him wickets. He can rise superior to the perfect pitch, with the ball coming from the ground at a beautiful, easy pace, sans break, sans bump, sans everything that makes and means difficulty.—H. L. Henley in the *Daily Mail*.

re-introduce the régime which the revolution has destroyed.

Fourthly.—That the independence of Finland and Poland be recognised, and that, in the event of the frontiers and other relations between Russia and these countries not being settled by agreement, they will be referred to the arbitration of the League of Nations.

Fifthly.—That if a solution of the relations between Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Caucasian and Trans-Caspian territories and Russia is not speedily reached by agreement, the settlement will be made in consultation and co-operation with the League of Nations, and that until such settlement is made the government of Russia agrees to recognise these territories as autonomous and to confirm the relations which may exist between them de facto governments and the Allied and associated Powers.

In the first place, that us soon as they reach Moscow, they will summon a constituent assembly elected by a free, secret and democratic franchise, as the supreme Legislative Assembly to which the government of Russia must be responsible, or, if at that time order is not sufficiently restored, they will summon the Constituent Assembly, elected in 1917, to sit until such time as new elections are possible.

FAIR ELECTIONS DEMANDED.

Secondly.—That throughout the areas which they, at present control, they will permit free elections in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

Thirdly.—That they will co-operate in attempting to revise the special privileges of any class order in Russia.

The Allied and associated Powers have noted with satisfaction the statement made by Admiral Koltchak and his associates that they have no intention of restoring the former land system. They feel that

the principles to be followed in the normal course for all local and legally constituted assemblies, such as municipalities, zemstvos, etc.

DIVERGENCE.

BRING YOUR FAMILY & FRIENDS
TO THE VICTORIA
TO-MORROW NIGHT!

"THE SILVER GIRL"

IS A DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE AND AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTO-PLAY INTRODUCING THAT STERLING CHARACTER ACTOR, FRANK KEENAN, IN YET ANOTHER NEW TYPE OF CHARACTER.

"THE SILVER GIRL" is a big, engrossing theme for the man—it is even more so for the woman—for it deals, from the very beginning, with a woman's problem, and shows the obstacles and the temptations which lay in the path of a beautiful and discontented young wife.

DON'T MISS THIS FINE PICTURE.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 20. 11A. 25m.—Warning to Hongkong, Phukien, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 130° E., direction W.N.W. velocity 4 to 8 m.p.h.

August 20. 11A. 40m.—No returns from Vladivostok and Japan. Pressure has increased slightly along the east coast of China and moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It has decreased moderately over the Philippines.

The depression in the China Sea continues to move westward. This morning at 8 a.m. it was central over Hainan. The depression in the Pacific, which may be a typhoon, is approaching N. Luzon on a W.N.W. track. At 8 a.m. this morning the centre was about 150 miles N.E. of Legaspi.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 8.23 inches. Total since 1st January 1st 58.30 inches, against an average of 61.65 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on August 21st.

1.—Hongkong to Tap Rock. E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. E. to S.E. winds, fresh.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

AUGUST 20, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometric Pressure in millibars.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	Temperature.
Vladivostok	8A.	-	-	-	-
Naguro	-	-	-	-	-
Eikodate	-	-	-	-	-
Tokio	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	-	-	-	-	-
Okinawa	-	-	-	-	-
Naha	-	-	-	-	-
Ushimado	-	-	-	-	-
Bonin Island	-	-	-	-	-
Wetland	8A.	29.89	74	81	81
Shankou	-	-	-	-	-
Chinkiang	-	-	-	-	-
Changsha	-	29.86	77	85	85
Gutia	-	29.85	78	85	85
Sharp Pt.	7A.	29.85	83	87	87
Anoy	8A.	29.84	84	89	89
Sweatow	-	-	-	-	-
Talbuk	5A.	29.83	81	80	80
Taichu	-	29.83	73	-	-
Taiwan	-	29.83	77	-	-
Kochien	-	29.81	78	-	-
Pescadores	-	29.81	81	-	-
Canton	-	-	-	-	-
Hongkong	-	29.75	75	85	85
Cap Rock	-	29.75	75	85	85
Macao	-	29.75	72	82	82
Portuguese Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Heilong	-	29.69	76	85	85
Philian	7A.	29.69	76	85	85
Tourane	-	29.68	77	85	85
C. St. James	-	29.75	75	85	85
Apari	8A.	-	-	-	-
Daguan	-	-	-	-	-
Manil	-	29.63	77	81	81
Lepaqui	-	29.63	73	87	87
Taclobo	-	-	-	-	-
Iloilo	-	29.62	73	85	85
Surigao	-	-	-	-	-
Suam	4A.M.	-	-	-	-
Luban	8A.	-	-	-	-

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT RETAIL PRICES.

AUGUST 20, 1919.

Butcher Meat.

	Cts.
Beef Stichin.—Mei Lung Pa	22
Prime Cuts	20
Coined.—Ham Ngau Yuk	21
Roast.—Shiu	20
Breast.—Nan Yam	17
Soup.—Tong Tuk	17
Steak.—Ngau Ink Pa	20
Stew.—Siu Lo	28
Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	26
Bedrock's Brains.—Ngau No per set	10
Tongue, fresh.—Ham Ngau Li	20
Goat's Head and Feet.—Ngau-tai-tai-kui	set \$1.10
Mutton Chop.—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 30
Leg.—Young Pei	30
shoulder.—Young Shan	26
Hindquarters.—Tang On Tuk	30
Pig's Chitterlings.—Cha Cheng	2
Brain.—Cha No	per set
Feet.—Cha Kek	lb. 12
Fry.—Cha Chap	15
Head.—Cha Tan	13
Heart.—Cha Sam	each 10
Kidneys.—Cha Yiu	each 18
Liver.—Cha Kon	lb. 26
Port Chop.—Cha Pai Kwat	28
Leg.—Cha Pei	23
Loin.—Cha Hau Tan	28
Fat or Lard.—Cha Yau	25
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young	20
Tan-Kek	set 80
Hart.—Young Sam	each 8
Kidneys.—Young Kon	lb. 28
Liver.—Young Kon	lb. 28
Snaking Pig to order.—Cha Tsai	—
Steak Beef.—Shang Ngau Yan	22
Mutton.—Shang Young Yan	26
Vest.—Ngau Tsoi Yuk	20
Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung	No. 1 lb. 20
Lard.—Cha Yan	lb. 28

Fish.

	Cts.
Basslet.—Ka Ya	lb. 18
Bream.—Pin Ya	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sui Yu	16
Carp.—Li Ya	18
Catfish.—Chik Yu	16
Codfish.—Man Yu	24
Crab.—Hal	24
Oyster Fish.—Muk Yu	14
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	14
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap	15
Dog Fish.—Ti To Sha	8
Eels.—Conger.—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water.—Tam Shui Yu	18
Mackerel.—Wong Sim	34
Frog.—Tin Kai	35
Garoupa.—Shek Pan	45
Gudgeon.—Pai Kap Yu	14
Herring.—Tie Pai	22
Haddock.—Cheung Kwan Kap	18
Labrus.—Wong Fa Yu	18
Leach.—Wu Yu	37
Lobster.—Lung Ha	18
Mackerel.—Chi Yu	18
Monk Fish.—Mong Yu	30
Mullet.—Tau Yu	20
Oyster.—Shang Ho	24
Parrot Fish.—Kai Kung Yu	12
Pork.—Tau Lo	18
Pike.—Fa Fan Fong	14
Plaice.—Fan Yu	14
Pomfret.—Black.—Hak Chong	28
Pomfret.—White.—Pak Chong	38
Prawns.—Ming Ha	40
Ray.—Pai Fa Sha	18
Rock Fish.—Shak Kan Kong	16
Roach.—Hun Yu	14
Salmon.—Ma Yam	35
Shark.—Sha Yu	22
Skate.—Po Yu	7
Shrimps.—Ha Yu	28
Snapper.—Lap Yu	26
Sole.—Tau Shu Yu	28
Tench.—Wan Yu	17
Turbot.—Tau Hau Yu	17
Turtles small, fresh water.—	—
Ken Yu	68

ARRIVALS.

August 20.

FOOCHOW, Brit.	1,223 tons, from Wain, Capt. C.R. Macleay, B.S. & B.I.
KASHING, Brit.	1,143 tons, from Wain, Capt. Blackburn, B.S. & C.I.
KWONGSHANG, Brit.	1,423 tons, from Shanghai and Swatow, Capt. Woodgett, J.M. & Co. Wharf.
LUCHOW, Brit.	1,221 tons, from Bangkok and Swatow, Capt. Morse, B. & S. C.I.
KOUN MARU, Jap.	136.94 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Hayami, Yamato Co., Co.
NANKAI MARU, Jap.	1,068 tons, from Peklung, Capt. Shimada, Carroll, Boro, B.B.

GOTHIC PRINCE, Brit.

5,238 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Chambers, S.T. & Co. A.S.I.

NANTO MARU, No. 3, Jap. 692 tons, from Samarang, Capt. Kikuchi, Y.K.E.

Taiko Sugar Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

August 20.

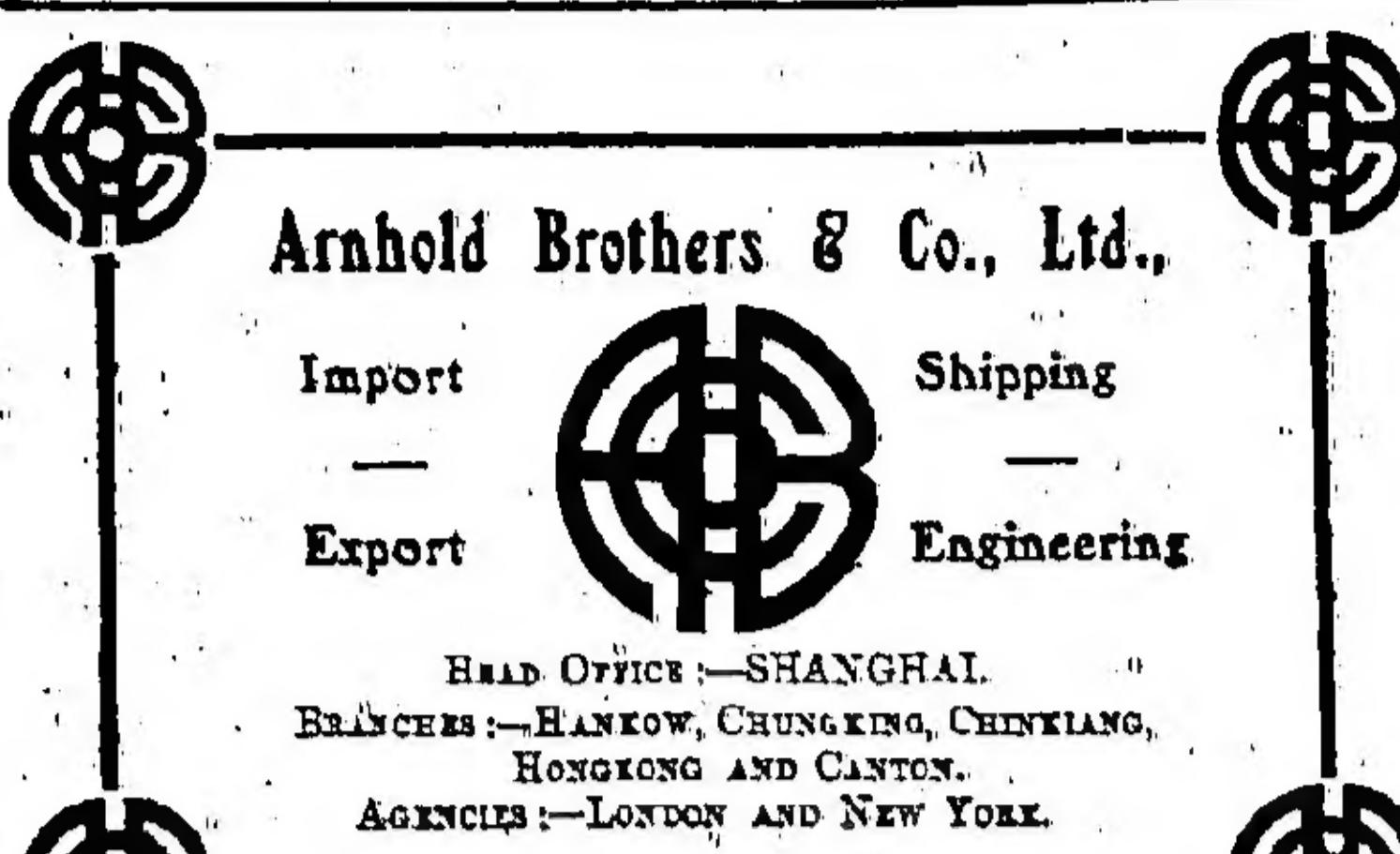
GLENNOLLOCK, Brit. 8 a.m., for Singapore via Amoy, Seng Sook Hong.

WUHU, Brit. 9 a.m., for Hongkong.

E.S. FOOCHOW, Brit. 1 p.m., for Canton.

CHIUKSHANG, Chi. 11 a.m., for Swatow, Yuen Cheung Lee.

NOTICES.



SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. TITAN, due here August 25 and sails for Shanghai and Japan August 26.
The s.s. KREMON, due here August 28 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan August 29.
The s.s. SHIDZOKA MARU, left London July 23 and is due here via Suez September 2.
The s.s. PERSEA MARU, left San Francisco July 24 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila and is due here via usual ports September 18.
The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves London Aug. 6 and is due to arrive here via Suez September 16.
The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves London Aug. 20 and is due here via Suez Sept. 29.
The s.s. IXION, due here September 4 and leaves for Shanghai and Taku September 5.
The s.s. KHIWA, left London August 1 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 11, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports September 12.
The s.s. PELEUS, due here September 17 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 18.
The s.s. LYCAON, due here September 21 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 22.
The s.s. TELEMACUS, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 25.
The s.s. MENTOR, due here September 25 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 1.
The s.s. REHESUS, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.
The s.s. TEUCER, due here October 16 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 17.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, leaves Shanghai August 20 and is due here on or about August 21.
The s.s. AJAX, leaves Shanghai August 21 and is due here August 22.
The s.s. PYREHUS, leaves Shanghai August 23 and is due here September 1.
The s.s. ELPEGOR, leaves Shanghai September 11 and is due here September 12.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FROM JAPAN.
The s.s. NAGOYA, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.
The s.s. INABA MARU, leaves Yokohama August 8 and is due here Aug. 22.
The s.s. ANYO MARU, due here from Moji August 21 and leaves for South America.
The s.s. SEIZO MARU, due here from Moji October 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

Latest Advices.

The s.s. KAMO MARU, leaves Yokohama August 23 and is due here Sept. 9.
The s.s. IVO MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 19.
The s.s. ATSUTA MARU, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here Oct. 3.
The s.s. SHIDZOKA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here Oct. 17.
The s.s. KAGA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 17 and is due here Oct. 31.

C. & A. LTD.

The s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here on or about November 1.
The s.s. ANTLOCUS, leaves Yokohama August 26 and is due here via Suez September 16.
The s.s. ARRATOON APCAR, leaves Kobe August 19 and is due here via Moji August 26, en route for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
The s.s. LAOMEDON, leaves Yokohama September 13 and is due here on or about September 20.
The s.s. KHIVA, leaves Yokohama October 1 and is due here via Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 12.

FROM CALCUTTA.

The s.s. BORNEO MARU, due here from Java port August 26 and leaves for Japan ports August 31.
The s.s. HORUTO MARU, due here from Java ports September 9 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.
The s.s. ARGYLL MARU arrived at Yokohama on August 12 and was due at this Port August 17, being due to this Port.
The C.P.O.S. Co.'s. Envoy of Asia arrived at Yokohama, left there noon, August 13, and is due at Vancouver on August 25.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. O. B. L. & A. D. D. Co.'s. Envoy of Asia, left Manila, Aug. 10, and is due here via Yokohama and Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 12.
The s.s. HORUTO MARU, due here from Java ports September 9 and leaves for Japan ports September 12.
The s.s. ARGYLL MARU arrived at Yokohama on August 12 and was due at this Port August 17, being due to this Port.
The C.P.O.S. Co.'s. Envoy of Asia, left Manila, Aug. 10, and is due here via Yokohama and Kobe, Moji, Shanghai and Foochow October 12.

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